

ASSIGNMENT 11

Textbook Assignment: "Navigational Duties" (continued), chapter 9, pages 9-5 through 9-31.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 11-1 THROUGH 11-5, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE TYPE OF CHART THAT MOST LIKELY WOULD BE USED WITH THE SCALE IN COLUMN A.

A. SCALE

B. CHART

11-1. 1:600,000

1. General

11-2. 1:100,000

2. Harbor

11-3. 1:80,000

3. Coastal

11-4. 1:20,000

11-5. 1:5,000

11-6. Where on a chart should you look to find the notation that provides the key to depth information?

1. On the back
2. In the corner
3. Under the chart title
4. Above the chart title

11-7. All charts used by the U.S. Navy are issued by what organization?

1. The National Ocean Service
2. The Defence Mapping Agency
3. The U.S. Coast Guard
4. The British Admiralty

11-8. The Notice to Mariners issues information on new charts, chart corrections, cancellations, and changes to nautical charts and publications.

1. True
2. False

11-9. How often are Notice to Mariners issued to U.S. Navy ships?

1. Weekly
2. Monthly
3. Bi-monthly
4. Annually

QUESTIONS 11-10 THROUGH 11-42 PERTAIN TO AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

11-10. A visual aid to navigation has which of the following benefits?

1. Its height is shown on the area chart
2. It often can be used to fix the ship's position
3. It always indicates a danger area
4. Its light is never extinguished

11-11. Lighted aids to navigation are indicated on charts by what item?

1. Capital letters
2. Slanted letters
3. Units
4. Symbols

11-12. Which of the following descriptions of light aids is NOT contained in the *List of Lights*?

1. Lighted harbor buoys
2. Storm signals
3. Radio directions
4. Signal stations

11-13. What are the four standard colors for lights on aids to navigation?

1. Green, red, white, blue
2. Green, red, yellow, blue
3. Green, red, white, yellow
4. Green, red, yellow, orange

- 11-14. Information needed to amplify a chart's description of a light in U.S. waters can be found in what publication?
1. *List of Lights*
 2. *Light list*
 3. Portfolio Chart List
 4. Chart No. 1
- 11-15. What is the most important characteristic of a navigation light for identification purposes?
1. Fixed lights
 2. Periods of systematic change
 3. Color
 4. Size
- 11-16. What type of light flashes at least 50 times each minute?
1. Fixed
 2. Occulting
 3. Alternating
 4. Quick flashing
- 11-17. What type of light shows groups of two or more flashes at regular intervals?
1. Isophase
 2. Morse code
 3. Group flashing
 4. Occulting
- 11-18. What range is the maximum distance at which a light can be seen under the existing visibility condition?
1. Luminous
 2. Geographic
 3. Computed
 4. Nominal
- 11-19. What range is the maximum distance at which a light can be seen in clear weather?
1. Luminous
 2. Geographic
 3. Computed
 4. Nominal
- 11-20. In addition to the light itself, a lighthouse may contain which of the following aids?
1. Radar and fog signaling equipment
 2. Radar reflectors and direction-finding instruments
 3. Fog signaling and radio beacon equipment
 4. Radio beacon equipment and radar reflectors
- 11-21. Where conditions make it impossible or impractical to build a permanent lighthouse, what aid(s) is/are used?
1. Buoys
 2. Channel markers
 3. Light station
 4. Lightship
- 11-22. When a regular lightship goes in for repair, what is painted on the side of the ship taking her place?
1. RELIEF
 2. RELIEF SHIP
 3. SHIP
 4. POSITION
- 11-23. What term denotes the red glass placed in the lanterns of certain lighthouses to indicate danger bearing?
1. Light areas
 2. Sector light
 3. Sections light
 4. Set light
- 11-24. Although buoys are valuable aids to navigation, they must never be relied on exclusively.
1. True
 2. False
- 11-25. What IALA Maritime Buoyage System region should you be using if you were located in Africa?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D

- 11-26. The major rule to remember when you use the different IALA regions is the color of the lateral marks.
1. True
 2. False
- 11-27. What marks are used to indicate that navigable waters lie to the named side of the mark?
1. Lateral
 2. Cardinal
 3. Isolated
 4. Safe water
- 11-28. What marks are used to call attention to an area or specific feature?
1. Lateral
 2. Cardinal
 3. Special
 4. Isolated
- 11-29. What are the shapes of can and nun buoys, respectively?
1. Conical and cylindrical
 2. Cylindrical and conical
 3. Straight-sided and narrow-waisted
 4. Narrow-waisted and straight-sided
- 11-10. Lighted buoys in the United States are referred to as what type of buoys?
1. Can
 2. Nun
 3. Pillar
 4. Light
- 11-31. What color buoy is used to mark obstructions and channel junctions?
1. Red and green
 2. Red and black
 3. Green and black
 4. Green and yellow
- 11-32. What is the meaning of a channel junction buoy, if the top band of the buoy is green?
1. Preferred channel is to starboard
 2. Preferred channel is to port
 3. Do not pass to starboard
 4. Do not pass to port
- 11-33. What color buoys are used to indicate the mid-channel, a fairway, or a landfall?
1. Yellow
 2. Red and green
 3. Red and white
 4. Red and black
- 11-34. What color buoys are used to mark anchorage sights?
1. Yellow
 2. Red and green
 3. Red and white
 4. Red and black
- 11-35. When numbering buoys, you should use odd numbers only on solid red buoys.
1. True
 2. False
- 11-36. What is the color of the triangular daymark that has the approximate shape of the top of a nun buoy?
1. Red
 2. Green
 3. Black
 4. Yellow
- 11-37. You are under way from port and you see a cardinal mark that is very quick flashing every 5 seconds. What direction should you travel?
1. North
 2. East
 3. South
 4. West

11-38. What mark is used to indicate either a shoal that is well offshore or an inlet separated by a narrow channel?

1. Isolated
2. Safe water
3. Special
4. Cardinal

11-39. Every buoy or light structure along the Intracoastal Waterway has part of its surface painted what color?

1. Red
2. Black
3. Green
4. Yellow

11-40. When a ship reaches a position where the two range lights or beacons are seen exactly in line, that ship is

1. off range
2. on range
3. guiding correctly
4. not guiding correctly

11-41. By what characteristic can you identify a lighthouse that is transmitting fog signals?

1. The intensity of the blast
2. The number, interval, and tone of the blast
3. The code formed by the signal
4. The distance the sound carries

11-42. What sound apparatus emits sound through a stell reed that is vibrated by compressed air?

1. Diaphones
2. Diaphragm horns
3. Reed horns
4. Siren

QUESTIONS 11-43 THROUGH 11-65 PERTAIN TO THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

11-43. Inland Rules apply to all vessels on the inland waters of the United States and to vessels of the United States on the Canadian waters of the Great Lakes.

1. True
2. False

11-44. What is the international whistle signal for I AM ALTERING MY COURSE TO PORT?

1. One short blast
2. Two short blasts
3. Three short blasts
4. One prolonged blast

11-45. Under both International and Inland Rules, what is the minimum number of short blasts used as the danger signal?

1. 7
2. 6
3. 5
4. 4

11-46. What is the inland whistle signal for I INTEND TO LEAVE YOU ON MY STARBOARD SIDE?

1. One short blast
2. One long blast
3. Two short blasts
4. Two long blasts

11-47. What rule applies when two power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve the risk of collision?

1. 14
2. 15
3. 16
4. 17

11-48. A sailboat always has the right-of-way over a power-driven vessel.

1. True
2. False

- 11-49. International Rules of the Road require that rules for lights are to be complied with from sunset to sunrise. During what periods must lights be complied with under Inland Rules?
- 1 hour before sunset to 1 hour before sunrise
 - 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise
 - 1 hour before sunset to 1 hour after sunrise
 - Sunset to sunrise
- 11-50. The fore masthead light on a power-driven vessel is how many feet above the deck?
- Between 10 and 15
 - Between 15 and 30
 - Between 20 and 40
 - 45
- 11-51. A vessel over 50 meters in length shows a white light aft. How many feet is this light higher than the fore masthead light?
- 10 ft
 - 15 ft
 - 20 ft
 - 25 ft
- 11-52. Depending on the size of the vessel, side lights must be visible from what distance?
- 1 to 3 miles
 - 2 to 4 miles
 - 3 to 6 miles
 - 5 to 8 miles
- 11-53. What should be the arc of horizon of the side light?
- 112.5°
 - 115.5°
 - 125.5°
 - 135.5°
- 11-54. What should be the arc of horizon of the stern light?
- 100°
 - 115°
 - 125°
 - 135°
- 11-55. What light signal indicates a pilot vessel?
- White over white
 - White over red
 - Red over white
 - Red over red
- 11-56. What is the daylight display for a ship anchored in a channel?
- A diamond shape forward
 - A diamond shape aft
 - A ball shape forward
 - A ball shape aft
- 11-57. A power-driven vessel greater than 50 meters is towing astern, with the length of tow less than 200 meters. What light should it display?
- Two masthead lights, side lights, and a white stern light
 - Three masthead lights, side lights, and a yellow stern light
 - Two masthead lights, an after masthead light, side lights, and a yellow-over-white stern light
 - Two masthead lights, side lights, and a yellow-over-white stern light
- 11-58. What is the daytime signal for a towing vessel restricted in her movement?
- BALL-DIAMOND-BALL
 - DIAMOND-BALL-DIAMOND
 - BALL-DIAMOND-BALL and a DIAMOND
 - DIAMOND-BALL-DIAMOND and a BALL
- 11-59. You sight a ship showing only its side lights and two vertically aligned all-around red lights. What condition of the ship should you report to the bridge?
- It has run aground
 - It is towing another vessel
 - It is moored in the channel
 - It is not under command but making way

- 11-60. What is the inland light signal for a ship pushing ahead or alongside a vessel?
1. Two masthead lights, side lights, and a stern light
 2. Two masthead lights, side lights, and a yellow-over-yellow stern light
 3. Two masthead lights, side lights, and a white-over-yellow stern light
 4. Two masthead lights, side lights, and a yellow-over-white stern light
- 11-61. What is the daytime signal for a vessel constrained by draft?
1. BALL
 2. DIAMOND
 3. CYLINDER
 4. BALL-BALL-BALL
- 11-62. What is the duration of a prolonged blast?
1. 2 to 4 sec
 2. 3 to 5 sec
 3. 4 to 6 sec
 4. 6 to 8 sec
- 11-63. What is the fog signal for a vessel over 100 meters in length, anchored in fog?
1. Rapid ringing of the gong for 5 seconds
 2. Five strokes of the bell
 3. Rapid ringing of the bell for 5 seconds
 4. Rapid ringing of the bell and gong for 5 seconds
- 11-64. What is the fog signal for a pilot vessel on duty?
1. One prolonged blast
 2. Two prolonged blasts
 3. Three short blasts
 4. Four short blasts
- 11-65. What is the fog signal for a power-driven vessel making headway in thick weather?
1. One prolonged blast
 2. Two prolonged blasts
 3. One prolonged blast followed by one short blast
 4. One prolonged blast followed by two short blasts